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THE
MADISON
ACADEMY
1809

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FRED B. BARDON

A HISTORICAL RECAPITULATION

The Public Schools

of

Madison, N. J.

By Fred B. Bardon
President of the School Board

11-1013

At the time of the Dedication of the
Central Avenue School House

Nineteen Hundred and Ten

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PREFACE

There is no subject that appeals more generally to the masses than the education of our children, and when such an education is brought about through the medium of the Public School it clearly emphasizes that great work and creates greater interest in all that pertains to it.

The same interest was manifested in our Public School system over a hundred years ago that is manifested to-day, and although everything was crude and, to us, seemingly inappropriate, it must be acknowledged that the spirit of energy and progress was there.

The compiling of the history of the first school in Madison and considerable of the data accompanying the same has been the work of over thirty years, and has been secured largely from those who have long since passed away.

Through Matthias L. Burnett, Colonel Wm. Brittin, Enoch N. Samson, Chas. C. Force, Dr. Louis Sayre, John H. Harris, Pierson A. Freeman, Wm. H. Sayre, Louis Beaupland, Wm. J. Brittin, Caleb C. Burroughs, Mrs. Helen M. Brittin and Benj. W. Burnett, I secured much of my information, and at a number of receptions held by the "Old Boys' Club of Bottle Hill" there was the usual exchange of "schoolboy experiences" which made valuable history, and all this I carefully treasured for use on such an occasion as the dedication of this handsome new school makes so fittingly appropriate.

While much of the material of later years may still be fresh in the memories of some of our older people, it will not lessen the interest or pleasure in reading the history of our Public Schools, covering a period of one hundred and seven years.

I can only hope that the reader will enjoy these pages of history as much as the author did in their preparation, and if such proves to be the case, I shall feel that my labors have not been in vain. It means further that this is the last possible opportunity of securing the data from authorized sources, and therefore this pamphlet can be placed among the historical relics of Madison with considerable satisfaction.

FRED B. BARDON.

Madison, N. J., November, 1910.

MADISON ACADEMY 1809

The Public Schools of Madison

The first building in Madison used for school purposes was the one known as the Birdsall House, now owned and occupied by Dr. Charles F. Snyder, on the corner of Green Village and King's roads. That was before the dawn of the last century. Subsequently a building was erected opposite the old Roman Catholic Church on Ridgedale avenue, and this was removed to the corner of Convent road and Elm street, and was later occupied by the late Christian Wise, and now owned by Simon Miller. From there it was removed to what was known as the "Old Academy," a substantial brick structure, which stood on the corner of Ridgedale and Park avenues for over half a century as a monument to the efforts of a sturdy ancestry, who saw that the success and advancement of the nation depended upon the education of the youth. Two generations have passed away since then and have called them "Blessed."

At a meeting held in Bottle Hill on January 10, 1803, the Rev. Mr. Perrine, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, was chosen moderator and Mr. Lott Hamilton, clerk. The following are extracts from the minutes:

"It was moved and unanimously carried in the affirmative, that, as there had been some difficulty heretofore in procuring wood for the school, the teacher for the future shall see that the school is furnished therewith; that he shall keep a fair account of the wood he receives, and at the expiration of each quarter, when wood has been wanting, he shall make up the whole of the expense, and shall collect it from each employer, in proportion to the number of scholars he may have sent. That this proportional expense, the teacher shall put into his bill with his schoolrate, and each employer shall consider himself equally bound to pay one as the other. That each employer shall be at liberty to bring wood whenever the teacher shall say it is wanting, and that he shall receive credit for what is over his proportionment, which shall go towards paying the teacher for the tuition of his children, and should there still be a sulplufs shall be paid by the teacher. Should there be two or more persons desiring to bring wood, and should not the whole be wanting, the prefference shall be given to him, (or them,) who has not brought before; and guarding against all uneasiness respecting the price of wood, it shall be 20/. per cord for the present year.

"It was also moved that, as it is inconvenient for the whole of the employers to meet from time to time, in order to consult upon the

necefsary regulations of the school, that there shall be six persons appointed for this purpose, who shall be invested with power, to ordain and establish such regulations, from time to time as shall appear to them to be proper; which persons shall be known by the name of the Directors of the School of Bottle Hill. After mature consideration the above was generally looked upon as a thing desireable. Ardently wishing that some such thing might take place, the school meeting feel disposed to act upon it, as far as they deem prudent for the present. But supposing the chief they can do at present is to appoint a committee to draw up a form of a constitution for the school of Bottle Hill and to lay the same before the employers for their consideration, therefor they do unanimously agree that, Ephriam Sayre, Benjamin Pierson, William Martin, Jonathan Bruen, Benjamin Thompson, Luke Miller, Samuel Muchmore, and the Rev'd. L. R. Perrine be a committee to meet at Mr. Perrine's Monday evening, January 17, A. D. 1803, in order to form a constitution for the school of Bottle Hill and to lay it before the next school meeting.

Adjourned."

"Mr. Perrine's Monday January 17 A. D. 1803.

"The committee met according to appointment. Present, Mefs'rs Ephriam Sayre, Benjamin Thompson, Luke Miller, Jonathan Bruen, Samuel Muchmore, & L. R. Perrine.

"In order to promote the conveniency of the employers, and secure the better regulations of the school, the committee cheerfully, and unanimously, agree to recommend to the employers the following to be a constitution of the school of Bottle Hill.

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.

Section 1. There shall be six persons chosen, who shall transact the business of the school for us, and shall be invested with such powers, as herein specified. These persons shall be denominated the Directors of the School of Bottle Hill.

Sec. 2. The Directors shall be chosen by a majority of the employers present at a general school meeting and to remain during good behaviour, or capacity to act. When vacancies happen in consequence of resignation, removal, death or otherwise, a schoolmeeting shall be called in order to fill them up. Which shall be done in the manner above mentioned.

Sec. 3. The Directors shall meet at Mr. Perrine's, Monday 14 of February and then upon their own adjournments.

Sec. 4. They shall have a moderator whofe businefs shall be,

to state questions, preserve order, and give the casting vote in all equal divisions.

Sec. 5. The directors shall keep a book of Records or minutes, and appoint a clerk, whofe businefs shall be, to enter therein, a fair statement of their transactions and resolutions, which book shall be laid before every general schoolmeeting, and shall be at the inspection of any employer whenever requested. But no one shall be at liberty to take it away from the dwelling where the Clerk resides.

Sec. 6. No act of the Directors which is not recorded by them shall be considered valid.

Sec. 7. They shall determine every question before them by a majority of votes.

Sec. 8. 4 of the Directors shall constitute a quorum.

ARTICLE II.

Section 1. The moderator shall call meetings of the Directors when he sees proper, and upon the request of any two of them. He shall call general schoolmeetings, whenever the Directors shall consider it necefsary. Or at the request of any six of the employers.

Sec. 2. He shall be moderator of the general schoolmeetings if present.

ARTICLE III.

POWERS OF THE DIRECTORS.

Section 1. They shall have power to enquire into the conduct of their own members, and, upon finding any directly or indirectly endeavoring to disturb the tranquility of the school or weaken any of the laws or regulations of the same, they shall debar such an one from voting with them. And when any such thing takes place the Directors shall as soon as possible call a schoolmeeting and lay the charges before them, who shall act as they deem proper.

Sec. 2. The Directors shall have power, to introduce a teacher and if occasion require, as afsistant teacher into the school, and shall have power to dismifs him or them if they consider it necefsary for the welfare of the school.

Should any uneasinefs at any time arise among the employers respecting the teacher, and should not the Directors be agreed to dismifs him they shall call a schoolmeeting when their voice shall govern.

Sec. 3. They shall have power from time to time to make such laws and regulations as may tend to the wholesome government of the school. And these laws and regulations shall be binding upon the scholars and the teacher or teachers. But should any of the laws be considered as unjust, and oppressive, a general schoolmeeting shall be

called, and they shall have power to repeal or establish them.

Sec. 4. They shall have authority to enquire into the teacher's manner of correction should any complaints arise and use such measures as they shall deem proper. Also authority to enquire into the conduct of the scholars, and should any complaint be entered by the teacher, respecting the obstinacy or perversenefs of any scholar, or scholars. The Directors shall consider themselves obligated to admonish him or them publicly before the school and their own body. And should this not produce the desired effect they shall have power to exclude such person or persons from the school.

Sec. 5. They shall have the care and management of the schoolhouse, and they shall see to the necefsary repairs of the same, and to defray the expenses we will allow ourselves to be taxed when necefsary, but not exceeding the sum of six cents, per quarter for each scholar. Should not there be sufficient a general schoolmeeting must be held. This money to be collected by the teacher when he collects his school rate and to stand accountable for it to the Directors. The Directors shall have a treasurer appointed who shall take care of the monies thus collected, keep a fair account of the same, and lay it before them annually for inspection.

ARTICLE IV.

No alteration shall be made in this constitution but with the confent of two thirds of the employers; and every alteration which takes place shall have been laid before a previous general schoolmeeting.

ARTICLE V.

The concurrence of two thirds of the employers shall be deemed sufficient to the adoption of this constitution.

ARTICLE VI.

The transactions of the schoolmeetings shall be kept in the same book, with the transactions of the Directors.

ARTICLE VII.

Every person who is not now an employer, and shall at any time hereafter become one, he shall be acquainted with the existence of this constitution, and the laws which the directors may make, and then his sending to the school shall be considered as his afsent to both."

January 31 A. D. 1803. A general school meeting was held at Bottle Hill, and it was unamimously agreed by those present that the

above shall be the constitution for the school of Bottle Mill. But as there are not two thirds of the employers present the schoolmeeting agreed to sign their names respectively, and when 2/3 of the employers sign it, the above shall be considered as established.

There are 24 employers at present.

L. R. Perrine	Benj'n Thompson
Ephriam Sayre	David Howell
Jonathan Bruen	Luke Miller
William Martin	Daniel Thompson
Archibald Sayre	David Sayre
Samuel Muchmore	Aaron Burnet
Flavel Woodruff	David Foster
William Butler	Jonathan Thompson
Calvin Howell	William Brittin

Eighteen of the employers having signed the above constitution and no opposition having been made by any, it is considered as duly established.

RULES FOR THE REGULATION OF THE SCHOOL.

1. There shall be a public examination at the expiration of every quarter.

2. The Teacher shall catechife the children at least once a week.

3. That every schollar who is capable shall write a letter of his own composition at least once every week which shall be inspected and corrected by the teacher.

4. Every scholar who is able shall read at least once each day in the Bible. (Minutes of the school, February 5, 1803.)

"The directors considering it necefsary for the repairs of the schoolhouse do agree that each employer shall at the end of the quarter pay the sum of six cents for each and every schollar which he or she may send—— It is also agreed that two of the directors shall visit the school on every Monday in every month alternately."

Little progress was made in school matters, until February 16th, 1809, when a meeting of a number of the employers of the school at Bottle Hill was held at the house of Mr. John M. Meeker for the purpose of expressing their opinion in regard to building a new schoolhouse. Phineas Price was chairman and William Brittin, grandfather of Henry I. Brittin of this place, was clerk. It was resolved that William Brittin, Flavel Woodruff, and William Thompson be a com-

mittee "To obtain a title for the land whereon Widow Sarah Cook's old shop stands, for the purpose of setting a new schoolhouse thereon."

It was further resolved that "we build a new school house on the ground whereon the above shop now stands, if obtained, and that the dimensions of the house be as follows: thirty six feet long, twenty feet broad, the posts to be twenty feet long, with eighteen light windows, seven by nine glass."

"*Resolved*, That Benjamin Pierson, Aaron Burnet, Daniel Seargeant, Samuel Muchmore, Archibald Sayre, and John Meeker be a committee to conduct the building of the new school house.

"*Resolved*, That the school meeting be adjourned till the next Tuesday evening at the above place at candle lighting, to hear the reports of the Committee as it respects the title of the land.

March 4th, 1809.

"Agreeable to the above adjournment and due notice according to Law being given of the intention of this meeting, a Number of the employers of the School of Bottle Hill met at the house of John M. Meeker for the purpose of forming themselves into an afsosiation according to law of the State in such case made and provided & of expressing their oppinions on the utility of the Same. Benjamin Thompson was chosen Moderator and Ebenezer C. Pierson, Clk. and proceeded to pafs the following Resolves — — —

"*Resolved*, Unamimously that the employers of the School of Bottle Hill form themselves into an afsosiation and appoint Trustees according to Law of this State in such case to manage and conduct the buisnefs of this Society ———

"*Resolved*, That the number of Trustees be Seven."

They then proceeded to the choice of them when the following persons were elected, viz — — —

Benjamin Thompson, Ebenezer C. Pierson, Archibald Sayre, Aaron Burnet, Luke Miller, Flavel Woodruff, and John M. Meeker.

"*Resolved*, That the employers of the Bottle Hill School take upon themselves and be known in the futer by the Name of Madison Society — — —

"*Resolved*, That the Madison Academy now in contemplation to be built by this society be built of Brick — — —

"*Resolved*, That there be a Subscription Circulated for the purpose of Building the Madison Academy and accordingly there was one drawn for circulation for the above purpose.

Adjourned ———"

Bottle Hill Eighth of January 1810.

"Agreeable to due notice of a general Meeting of the Madison Academy Society at the House of John M. Meeker. Benjamin Thompson was chosen Moderator & Ebenezer C. Pierson CLK.

"The object of this meeting was to fall upon some plan for the purpose of raising Money sufficient for to complete the Building of the Madison Academy — — —

"It was the unamimous oppinion of this meeting of the Society that it would be to their advantage to alter the Mode hitherto pursued & to adopt the following plan as their artickels of Afsociation & agreement.—

ARTICKEL 1ST

"All the property the Society now holds or may yet acquire Shall belong and be the property of the persons hereby Afsociating, their Heirs, Afsigns forever, as tenants in common, and in exact proportion to the Shares they respectively purchase and hold in the premises — —

ARTICKEL 2ND.

"The whole Stock of the said Society shall be divided into Shares to be transfered at the discretion of the holder only by his afsigning his Share or Shares in the Book of Transfers to be kept for that purpose, by the Trustees as the Law Directs *—

ARTICKEL 3RD.

"Each person Subscribing this Afsociation Shall affix to his name the number of Shares he intends to take and for each Share shall pay to the Trustees on demand Eight Dollars and on failure of payment on such demand shall thereafter pay the Lawfull Interest and both principle and interest may be recovered by action of debt to be prosecuted by said Trustees with costs of Suit — — —

ARTICKEL 4TH.

"In determining all questions except in choosing Trustees each Person shall be entitled to as many Votes as he holds Shares & may Vote by Proxy, such Proxy allways to be in writing — — —

ARTICKEL 5TH.

"It shall be Lawfull and it is mutually agreed by the Associators that whenever a magority of them counting by shares shall think it unnefsary and improper to continue the School or to occupy the said Premises for the use of a School the said Trustees shall advertise and sell the said Property at Publick Vandew and divide the monies arising from such Sale among the Proprietors, in proportion to the Shares they respectively hold — — — In witnefs whereof we have hereto Affixed our names and the number of Shares we agree to Subscribe

and for which we engage to pay to the Trustees for the purpose aforesaid Eight Dollars for each Share Affixed to our names &c — &c — &c —

The school building constructed was of brick, two stories high; its entrance at first being on Convent Road but afterwards opened on Ridgedale Avenue. A slab of white marble adorned the front wall, on which was inscribed "MADISON ACADEMY, 1809" and this is now on exhibition here this evening. There was a slab of brown stone on the side bearing a similar inscription. From the roof rose a small bell tower, on the end of which glittered a gilt ball. In 1853 a square cupola was substituted for the old spire, a new roof, a cornice on the side, and some interior improvements were made.

It was in this building in 1834 that the good people of Madison met to change the name of the village. A large crowd gathered, for Col. Stephen D. Hunting and William Sayre wished to retain the old name of Bottle Hill, while Matthias L. Burnet, grandfather of James E. Burnett, a strong temperance man, earnestly urged a change. Some suggested calling the village Madison, and some Columbia. The vote of Mr. Burnett decided the matter, and from that time the official title of Madison has been fixed.

"Madison, April 2 1853.

"Agreeable to appointment the citizens of District No. 3 met at the Academy and appointed Rev. H. Trumbower Chairman and Geo. E. Sayre secretary. Dr. H. P. Green was elected Trustee for 3 years, W. H. Sayre elected for 2 years.

Meeting Adj.

Geo. E. Sayre, Secretary."

"1854.

"At a meeting of the taxable inhabitants of school district No. 3 of the township of Chatham, at Madison Academy, April 3, 1854, agreeably to previous public notice, H. P. Green was appointed Moderator, and Geo. E. Sayre Secretary.

The time for which George E. Sayre was elected a Trustee for said district having expired, Samuel D. Burnet was elected a Trustee for three years. Adjourned.

H. P. Green, Moderator."

"Madison, Apr. 2nd, 1855.

"At a meeting of the taxable inhabitants of school district No. 3 of the township of Chatham at Madison Academy Apr 2nd 1855

agreeably to previous public notice. H. P. Green was appointed Moderator and George N. Packer Secretary. The time for which W. H. Sayre was elected trustee for said district having expired, he was again elected trustee for three years.

H. P. Green, Moderator."

"Madison Apr. 7th 1857.

"At a meeting of the taxable inhabitants of school district No. 3 of the township of Chatham at Madison Academy Apr. 7, 1857 agreeably to previous public notice, Isaac B. Lee was appointed Moderator, and Geo. E. Sayre Secretary.

The time for which Samuel D. Burnet, was elected trustee for said district having expired, Geo. E. Sayre was elected for three years from date.

Amza A. Ward having removed out of the District, Charles A. Bruen was elected, to fill the vacancy, of 2 years. James Albright having removed out of the district, Charles C. Force was elected, to fill the unexpired term of 1 year.

Report of the teacher, D. S. Evans, read and accepted.

Adj. Geo. E. Sayre, Secretary."

"Madison Apr 1858.

"At a meeting of the taxable inhabitants of school district No. 3 of the township of Chatham at Madison Academy April 1858 agreeable to previous public notice, Isaac B. Lee was chosen Moderator, and S. D. Burnet, Secretary.

Report of the Trustees was read and accepted. The time for which C. C. Force was elected trustee for said district having expired he was again elected for 3 years. C. H. Bruen having resigned, S. D. Burnet was elected to fill the vacancy and serve his unexpired term of 1 year.

S. D. Burnet, Secretary."

"Madison April 6th 1859.

"At a meeting of the taxable inhabitants of the school district No. 3 of the Township of Chatham at the Madison Academy Apr 4th, 1859 agreeable to previous publick notice Isaac B. Lee was chosen Moderator and S. D. Burnet Secretary.

The report of the last meeting was read and adopted.

The report of the Teacher and Trustees was read, accepted, and ordered on file.

The time for which S. D. Burnet was elected trustee having expired, he was reelected for the term of three years.

S. D. Burnet, Secretary."

"Madison April 2nd 1860.

"At a meeting of the taxable inhabitants of school district No. 3 of the township of Chatham at Madison Academy April 2nd 1860 agreeable to previous public notice, G. D. Allen was chosen Moderator and S. D. Burnet, Secretary.

Report of the Teacher and Trustees was read and accepted.

The time for which G. E. Sayre was elected trustee having expired he was re elected for the term of three years.

S. D. Burnet, Secretary."

"Madison Apr. 1861.

"At a meeting held at the home of Mr. Chas. C. Force, April 1861, C. C. Force was elected trustee for three years of District School No. 3 Chatham township. S. D. Burnet, Secretary."

"Madison, Apr. 1862.

"At a meeting of the taxable inhabitants of school district No. 3 of Chatham township at Madison Academy, Apr. 1862 agreeable to previous public notice S. K. Ward was chosen Moderator and S. D. Burnet clerk.

The time for which S. D. Burnet was elected having expired he was re elected for the term of three years.

Resolved, That the Trustees take measures to have this school district incorporated and that its corporate name be Madison.

Adjourned.

S. D. Burnet, Secretary.

"Madison, April 6th, 1863.

"At a meeting of the taxable inhabitants of the school district No. 3 of the township of Chatham at Madison Academy Apr. 6th, according to previous public notice Mr. Berry was chosen Moderator G. E. Sayre clerk.

The report of trustees was read and approved.

The trustees reported that they had succeeded in having this District Incorporated.

The time for which G. E. Sayre was elected trustee having expired he was again elected for three years.

Adjourned. S. D. Burnet, Secretary."

"Madison, April 4th, 1864.

"At a meeting of the taxable inhabitants of School District No. 3

of the township of Chatham at Madison Academy this day—according to public notice.

Mr. Alfred B. Brittin was chosen Moderator and James A. Webb Clerk.

Minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. The report of the trustees was read and accepted, Chas. C. Force was re-elected for the term of three (3) years. Mahlon M. Miller was elected to fill the unexpired term of Geo. E. Sayre resigned.

Adjourned.

James A. Webb,
Clerk.

"Madison, N. J., April 3, 1865.

"At a meeting of the taxable inhabitants of school district No. 3 of the Township of Chatham at Madison Academy this day according to public notice.

Mr. Jeremiah Baker was chosen Moderator and James A. Webb clerk.

Minutes last meeting were read and adopted.

Trustees annual report was read and accepted.

Stephen N. Ward was elected trustee for the term of three (3) years.

Mathias L. Burnet was elected Trustee (for one year) to fill the unexpired term of Geo. E. Sayre, resigned.

Adjourned.

James A. Webb,
Clerk.

THE GREENE AVENUE SCHOOLS

Little transpired in school matters other than the usual routine business for many years. Gradually the population of the town increased, and during the winter months the building was crowded, and the teachers, there being but two, found it difficult to conduct the classes as they should be, and unsatisfactory work resulted. When the late Wilbur F. Morrow took charge, in 1878, he induced his many friends to co-operate with him in advocating a more commodious building and grounds, and a public meeting was called on Wednesday evening, August 28, 1878, to consider the needs of a new school, and E. V. Thebaud and Jeremiah Baker, a committee which acted in conjunction with the board of trustees, who were W. W. Beach, A. C. Rathbun and C. C. Force, recommended that grounds be procured and that a new building be erected, the former not to exceed $3,250, and the building $10,000, possibly not over $8,000, and that the district be bonded for the same. The vote was 124 for the proposition and 78 against. James A. Webb presided at the meeting. Of those who took part in the proceedings, only James A. Webb and William H. Byram are alive. The three trustees; Mr. Thebaud and Jeremiah Baker, advisory committee; James C. Holden, John McTernan, Mr. C. T. B Keep, who made addresses; James H. Baker and James H. Dunn, two of the tellers, are dead, as are also all of the contractors of the work, except Charles E. Cook and James R. Quinne. George Chapman and Gen. E. E. Potter, who succeeded to the board; G. W. Bower, the architect, and W. F. Morrow, through whose efforts the building was erected, are also dead.

A subsequent meeting was held Monday evening, November 25, 1878, at which time A. C. Rathbun, for the Board of Education, reported that it would be necessary to ask for $18,600 to purchase the property and erect a new building according to the plans submitted by the architect. It was voted upon motion of James H. Dunn that $17,350 be set apart for the erection of the new building, which with the lot made the entire cost $20,600. Jeremiah Baker, E. V. Thebaud, James A. Webb, E. E. Potter and James H. Dunn were named as an advisory committee to act with the board.

The laying of the cornerstone of the new building on Greene avenue occurred on Thursday, April 24, 1879, with Mr. W. F. Morrow, the principal of the old school, in charge. After an address by him, with a brief history of the proceedings of the meeting held to vote the appropriation for the new structure, he deposited the following articles in the box, which was then placed in the cornerstone, which was 2 feet by 7¼ inches, the galvanized box itself being 6½ by 16 inches. The inscription, the "Madison Public School, District No. 81, 1879," was cut out by Cummings & Duffy, of Morristown. The box

was made by Day, Searing & Co., of Madison, and the setting of it by George A. Purvis, George Cole, Fred Hennis and William H. Beers, who were in their employ.

The articles enclosed were the State Superintendent's report of Public Schools, 1878. Copy of the Madison Journal containing reports of school meetings by L. H. Abbey, publisher; copy of True Democratic Banner, Morristown, containing a description of the school and elevation by George W. Bower. Copy of the Jerseyman, Morristown, by W. F. Morrow; copy of the Morristown Chronicle, containing a description of the school by W. W. Beach; State Gazette, Trenton, N. J.; Eye-Opener, first copy, 1877, by Fred B. Bardon; Madison Journal of October 27, 1877, containing an account of the recent fire and edited by McCarthy & Bardon, by Fred B. Bardon. Constitution and by laws of the Madison Improvement Society. List of the town officers. Names of the Trustees, of the Building Committee and Contractors, architect, teachers of the school and names of the scholars by W. F. Morrow. A brief history of the school building and the proceedings pertaining thereto. Report of the Board of Trustees. Report of the Normal School, 1878. Several business cards. Card of George W. Bower, the architect. Gee's circular of the reduction of prices in drugs. A five cent silver coin, F. J. Harman; ten cent silver coin, John T. Burrell; a copper cent, 1879, W. F. Morrow; a large copper cent, 1830, A. J. Harman; an ice cream box, F. J. Harman; Dover Iron Era; two copies Morristown Banner; three copies of the Chronicle, Morristown; Dover Index of this issue, J. H. Dunn.

Five years after the occupancy of the new building the old brick structure, on the corner of Ridgedale and Park avenues, was burned—the work of an incendiary. Two previous attempts had been made to destroy this old landmark, but they failed. On the evening of the first of December, 1886, the alarm of fire was sounded, and it was found to be in the "Old Academy." The work had been so well done that it was impossible to prevent its total destruction, and nothing remains of that memorable and historic structure but a kindly memory, the front stone, and the old bell which summoned the pupils to school. It was used for fire purposes for some years and is now in the fire house, carefully guarded and treasured for the good service it had rendered.

It became apparent that additional room was needed to accommodate the increased school population of Madison, and a proposition to bond the district for $30,000 was brought before the voters on January 20, 1896, but a motion to adjourn to February 3 was carried and a substitute offered by the late Chas. Hayes, making the amount $12,000 was carried, but nothing was done in the matter until January 25, 1897, when another meeting was called in Fagan's Hall, and the

Board of Education asked for $15,000 to erect a new building, and it was approved by a vote of 77 to 50. The bonds were issued at five per cent. interest, two to be retired in 1917 and two each year thereafter until the entire issue be paid. The newer building was erected during the summer of 1897, and was built by the late Daniel Burns.

When this building was erected it was thought it would answer the school needs of the borough for years to come. It contained an assembly room capable of seating over three hundred persons, but the other rooms became so overcrowded in four years that it became necessary to make this into two class rooms, besides using another room on the third story. Even then the Board of Education found it impossible to meet the needs of the school children, and in September, 1906, the Mulford building, a private residence opposite the school, was rented and was used for four years. But this building was poorly adapted to this use, and at all times in the winter it was impossible to heat it comfortably, and the ventilation was very unsatisfactory, so that it became absolutely necessary to furnish suitable quarters for those inadequately housed without further delay. At meeting after meeting different features were discussed with the view of adding to the present buildings at a little cost, but fortunately a broader view was finally agreed upon, and the Board of Education, after the election in March, 1909, brought the question of a new building before the taxpayers of the borough.

After a thorough inspection of locations desirable, four of the five members of the Board, viz., Messrs. Megargel, Van Etten, Scarborough and Bardon, recommended the purchase of the Miller and Felch properties, adjoining the present schools on Kings road, and the erection of a building thereon, plans and specifications for which had been prepared by H. King Conklin, the architect. This site was brought before the people on June 17, 1909, and defeated by a vote of 223 to 477. The Board then decided to place three sites before the people, viz., the Apgar property on Green Village road; the Brittin plot on Central avenue, and this latter together with the Webb plot back of it. A vote was taken on these propositions on July 14, and none of them received a majority. The first proposition received 73 votes, the second 198, and the third 244. Again the Board brought the matter before the people, submitting the last two propositions. This election was held on July 29, 1909, and the Brittin property had 339 votes, while the double site had 232 votes. Steps were then immediately taken to prepare the necessary bonds, to dispose of them, and to secure bids for the construction of the building. After considerable thought and effort the bonds, amounting to $58,000, were floated at four per cent. interest. The contracts were awarded on Wednesday evening, October 5, as

follows: Corbett & Clark, for all the work but the heating and ventilating, for the sum of $45,325, and the heating and ventilating to the American Heating and Ventilating Company, of Philadelphia, for $3,376. The land was purchased for $6,633, and is 368½ feet on Central avenue and 317 feet on Walnut street.

On Monday, September 29, 1890, at half-past one o'clock, the first shovelful of earth was removed from the spot which now marks the well at the pumping station. The shovel used on that occasion was again used in removing the first shovelful of earth for the foundation of the new school building on Central avenue on Saturday, October 8, 1909, at half-past two o'clock. It was then presented to the junior lodge of American Mechanics, of this place, and after being gilded and trimmed with American flags was placed among the relics in their meeting rooms on Main street.

(On Labor Day afternoon, Monday, September 5, 1910, this same shovel was used by Mayor George W. Downs in removing the first shovelful of earth for Madison's sewer system.)

Work was pushed upon the new building until late in the fall, and was only suspended by severe frosts. Early in the spring of 1910 work was again resumed, and on Monday, September 5, 1910, the building was finished and opened for public inspection, and the following morning at nine o'clock the usual school routine was commenced in the new building, of which our people are justly proud.

A careful examination of the minutes of the meetings of the Boards of Education from 1803 to the present time shows that the following principals have been employed in the schools:

SCHOOL PRINCIPALS.

1803	Lott Hamilton.
1803	August 24, Lott Hamilton and sister as assistant.
1804	Elias Howell.
1805	Mr. Doherty.
1806	January, Mr. Barthelmaupe.
1806	April, Barnabas Bruen.
1807	March, Samuel Stevens.
1815	Lott Hamilton and Obadiah Crane.
1815	Mr. Woodward.
1816	Mr. Phillip.
1828	Mr. Harrison and Mr. Ganger.
1828	June, Rev. H. M. Perrine.
1835	Horace Sheldon.
1836	Wm. L. Perrine.
1839	T. B. Weed.

BREAKING GROUND FOR THE CENTRAL AVENUE SCHOOL, OCTOBER 8, 1909

THE CENTRAL AVENUE SCHOOL, OCTOBER, 1909

THE NEW CENTRAL AVENUE SCHOOL

1844	Asa Burns.
1845	A. C. Pierce.
1845	April, Permenas B. Strong.
1846	Mr. Bridgeman.
1846	October 20, Sidney Turner.
1846	October 31, B. P. Strong.
1849	Dr. Lowery and Miss Ruth Dill.
1849	Dr. Lowery and Mr. Holliday.
1852	Mr. and Mrs. Packard.
1856	Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Evans.
1865	Mr. Lavalle and Jennie Sayre.
1867	W. F. Morrow and Miss Mattie Grannus.
	Denie Lum and Fannie Powers.
1871	Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Evans.
1876-7	Mrs. Evans, Miss Darrow, Mary and Sarah Dehart.
1878–80	W. F. Morrow, Laura E. Searing, Anna Armstrong.
1880–81	A. C. Harris.
1882	P. G. Wyckoff.
1883–89	S. C. Wheat.
1889–91	T. J. Bissell.
1891	December 23, H. I. Tyron.
1892-1900	W. B. Mathews.
1900–02	L. A. Beardsley.
1902–04	A. F. Stauffer (February 24).
1904	Marcellus Oakey.

There seems to be no question that in 1825 John F. Derthick was one of the teachers at the public school and compiled the verses repeated by the thirteen young ladies at the time of La Fayette's visit to Madison, but there is no allusion to the employment of such a teacher in the minute-book covering that period.

Dr. Louis A. Sayre, in sending his regrets to Chas. C. Force at the time of one of his dinners to the "Old Boys' Club of Bottle Hill," in 1897, said in part: "I send you a biographical sketch of myself with a likeness that was said to be good at the time it was taken. The poem of welcome to Gen. La Fayette by old John Derthick, the boys will all remember my delivery in front of Matt. Burnett's, under the poplar trees. I wish I could be with you. God bless you all.

LOUIS A. SAYRE."

In several other cases writers have referred to this gentleman being the composer of the verses and a teacher at the time at the "Old Academy," so that we must conclude the minutes were not as complete as they should have been in this particular.

THE OLD ACADEMY

(Editorial by Fred B. Bardon in the Madison Eagle, December 10, 1886, Vol. V, No. 7.)

"The citizens of Madison have always shown a very deep interest in the cause of education, and even to the present day every facility is afforded the youth to prepare for the exigencies of manhood. So many young men are growing up without even an ordinary education that the demand for men of ability is such that they are constantly sought for and employed. In the majority of cases a young man's future prosperity is assured if he is educated. It is something no one can steal or take away, and never goes begging for employment.

"At the opening of the nineteenth century Madison was sparsely populated, scarcely a dozen families living within its limits. The public school was then situated in the building now occupied by Simon Miller, on the Convent road. Mr. James Burnet, who then owned the late Caleb Sniffen property, now occupied by Mr. E. D. McConnell, and a considerable portion of the land directly opposite, both on the Convent and Afton roads, offered to contribute the present site of the old building, provided that a schoolhouse should be erected and used for school purposes. It was considered a noble gift, but the inability of the citizens to erect the building at that time prevented an acceptance of the offer. About five years later, however, the number of scholars had so largely increased that it was found necessary to procure other quarters. The citizens decided to erect the building by contributions, or in other words, taking stock in the intended structure at eight dollars per share.

"In this way the building was erected, and in those days it was considered a very elaborate one. The material used in its construction, while more crude in form, was far more lasting than that of the present day. Those who witnessed the fire on the 1st inst. undoubtedly noticed the tenacity with which the floor beams clung to their bearings, even when the last splinter seemed to have burned away. The walls being of brick, are as staunch to-day as in 1809, the heat failing to penetrate through the masonry. To commemorate the completion of the building a plain marble slab with the inscription, 'Madison Academy, 1809,' was placed in the wall on the south side of the building. To-day it still remains intact, and recalls the ending of the auspicious labors commenced seventy-six years ago. We believe that there is no person living in Madison who took part in this work, and consequently our information must come from the next of kin to whom the facts were given.

"The present entrance to the building was made some twenty years ago, being found advantageous in various ways. The old doorway

faced the Sniffen house, on the west side, which can be readily detected by an examination of the wall. At the same time other changes were effected. The stairway leading to the upper story of the building was made in the form of the letter S, while the room was enlarged by adding the belfry tower, which was occupied by the teacher and contained the blackboards. The cupola, which was formerly about thirty feet high, was taken down on account of its unsafe condition, and the bell tower placed in its stead. At the extreme top of the cupola a weather vane was placed and a gilt ball, about the size of a peck measure, was suspended beneath it. It is claimed upon good authority that the ball was placed in position by D. L. Miller by scaling the cupola. The rest of the building proper remained the same as at the time of the erection. The bell was taken from the tower three years ago and placed upon the truck house, being used as a fire alarm. This will be treasured as the only relic of value which formed a part of the Old Academy. It rang the death knell of his old home for years, with far more vigor than it did the hours of opening and closing school—a duty for which it was purchased.

"The bell tower of the building was one of the resorts of the boys who desired to cool off during the heat of summer, and it had names and initials cut upon every available beam and piece of wood. The chirography being of the crudest form, it was impossible, in many instances, to interpret their meaning, but in a number of cases the names of many of our citizens could be deciphered. One name in particular, that of the principal, J. T. Derthick, was very plain, and probably the work of one of our citizens now passing the three score mile post.

"The upper room of the building was also used in olden times as the place for holding the usual Tuesday evening prayer meetings, thus instituting Christian worship, which has been carried down to the present day. The room was also used for meetings of the debating society, which in those times was considered one of the chief means of passing away leisure hours, and the late Matthais L. Burnet, who was noted for his independence and knowledge of parliamentary law, was always the presiding officer. Questions of great moment were here discussed, those treating on Bibliography, Philology, Philosophy, and Heterodoxy, being of frequent occurrence.

"There are many other interesting incidents connected with the Old Academy which we will be able to present in a future issue."

TEACHERS OF THE OLD ACADEMY

(Editorial by Fred B. Bardon in the Madison Eagle, January 21, 1887. Vol. V, No. 13.)

"From the erection of the Academy upon the ground given by Mr. James Burnet, 1809 to 1881, the following names of teachers are gathered in their chronological order, as nearly as possible, from the memory of the people now living, who attended school there in their youth.

"The first teacher, Mr. Perrine, supposed to have been a relative of the Rev. Matthew La Rue Perrine (who was at that time, and until 1811, pastor of the only church here, located in the cemetery), of whom it is said 'never had any children of his own, but that he adopted and educated some six or eight of his nephews,' some of whom have brought distinction both upon themselves and upon him, as teachers and ministers of the Gospel.

"The next teacher was Ezra Fairchild, 1812, after whom came Ichabod Burnet, nephew of James Burnet; then Miss Eliza and Anna Bonsall; Obadiah Crane while teacher was a terror to all ill-behaved boys; then came the gentle Lucius Darling, 1822; afterward Dr. Henry P. Green came and taught in the Academy, during which time he studied medicine with Dr. Bishop; he also taught at Union Hill; after Dr. Bishop's death he took his practice in the village.

"David B. Crane, nephew of Obadiah, taught in the upper room of the Old Academy, while Julius T. Derthick had the lower room, who trained the 'Thirteen young ladies, representing the thirteen original States, to give an address of welcome to General Lafayette, August 15, 1825.' The poem was written by their teacher, J. T. Derthick.

"In 1826, 1827 and 1828, Harrison and Granger, two theological students in need of means to enter the Theological Seminary in New York, therefore took the school, boarded with the late John G. Bergen, at the same time improved the wayside opportunity of study with the reverend pastor. In after years the names of Rev. Harrison and Granger were mentioned frequently as earnest workmen in the Master's vineyard. 1829-30 Leverette B. Norris and sister were here as teachers, and in May, 1831, Ezra Halsey took the school, but ill health forced him to relinquish the undertaking. He withdrew, went to Mexico in the hope of re-establishing his health, came home and died during the first vacation. Early in 1832 Charles F. Hardy, a classical scholar, came. He became insane under religious excitement during a revival, in 1833, conducted by the pastor, Rev. Clifford

Arms, assisted by the Revs. Peter and George Kanouse. One day during the meetings Mr. Hardy took an inventory of all his movable and personal property, and his house and lot, which he offered for sale, so as to give two-thirds of the proceeds to the church, retaining only one part for himself and family. Of course this offer was not accepted, as it very soon became apparent that his mind was unhinged, and he was taken away by his relatives. A favorite motto of his in the school was:

'May I govern my passion with absolute sway,
And grow wiser and better as life wears away.'

and yet a greater child of impulse never lived than was this same Hardy.

"In the year 1834 Horace Sheldon and T. B. Weed were teachers; then William and Caroline Perrine to 1839. Dr. Perrine is now quite a celebrated medical doctor in Brooklyn. 1840-41 Rev. Mr. White and Miss Julia St. John had the school; in 1841 Miss St. John removed south to take charge of a young ladies' seminary, and her sister, Henrietta, filled her place as teacher. In 1842 Dr. Henry Fish (the celebrated Baptist divine, of Newark), and Miss Clara Jones came; 1844, Mr. Strong and Miss Merriman; they were followed by Rev. Nathaniel Pierce and brother. In 1849 Dr. Lowry and Miss Ruth Dill. Miss Dill remained only a short time and went to Holyoke Seminary, and Mr. Halliday took her place in the school; Mr. and Mrs. Packhard came in 1852. November, 1856, Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Evans came and remained very successful teachers for eight and a half years, to the spring of 1865; during this time, while Mr. Evans was sick, Mrs. Augusta Greene (daughter of Dr. H. P. Greene) taught one quarter with Miss Bagshaw as her assistant. A change of climate seemed necessary for Mr. Evans, and for two years he travelled in search of health.

"Next came Mr. Lavalle, who engaged Miss Jennie Sayre for one year, when Miss Lavalle took her place as assistant for her brother. In 1867 Mr. Wilbur F. Morrow was installed principal, with Miss Mattie Grannis and Denie Lum assistants. Mrs. Bancroft also was [illegible]cher with Miss Fannie Powers about this time, as Mr. Morrow was [illegible]rincipal at the Academy at Rutherford Park, 1870. April, [illegible] and Mrs. D. S. Evans returned to the school for seven [illegible]ll April, 1878, making a total of fifteen and a half [illegible]rm of years by far made by any teachers since the [illegible]lt. Miss Jennie Owen taught as assistant to Mr. Evans from th[illegible] 1875 to the summer of 1876; 1876-7, Mrs. Sarah Do[illegible]a[illegible] the school, during which time Mr. Evans Evans wit[illegible] [illegible] of her sister; Miss Darrow, Miss Mary and

was disabled by sickness from taking any part of the duty as principal.

"April, 1878, the school again passed into the hands of Mr. Morrow, who with the assistance of Miss Laura E. Searing, and Miss Anna Armstrong, continued principals until the present new building was finished in 1881, when the Old Academy was left 'Alone in its glory,' having done good service in the village for 72 years.. If the old walls could speak they could tell us some stories stranger than fiction. They have seen the days when there were no stoves or furnaces, no steam heat, only large wood fires, roasting on one side while freezing on the other; no light but tallow dips, no telegraph, no telephone, no railroad, only a stage coach to New York at four times the cost, and ten times the discomfort of the cars; no mail, and later on, one mail a day; and last, but not least, no newspaper in Madison. Let us be devoutfully thankful for the much better modern days which we are now enjoying.

"Twenty-five ladies, seven ministers, six doctors, and fourteen laymen comprise the total number of teachers in the Old Academy during the 72 years."

"OLD BOYS"

(Editorial from the Madison Eagle, August 20, 1886, Vol. IV, No. 43, by Fred B. Bardon.)

Among the many good men who have trained the young in what Dominie Sampson calls "the humanities," the memory of Master Derthick, who taught in Madison and its vicinity, is kept green by those he educated; and a few of those who had trembled beneath his frown, and quivered under his ferule, assembled at the Mansion Houes, Morristown, on Tuesday last, to dine, and live over again their schoolboy days, and recall the happy time which can never come again, yet still lives in recollection.

The oldest of the seventeen old boys who were as chipper as sparrows, who were present at the dinner, was David Pierson, of Chatham, born in 1806, the youngest, B. Warren Burnett, of Madison, born in 1824, and born between those years hovered William J. Brittin, Dr. Lewis A. Sayre, Dr. John L. Munn, Flavel W. Day, Henry P. Day, Elijah D. Burnett, William T. Budd, Henry R. Burnett, E. Nelson Sampson, Charles C. Force, Frank S. Freeman, Pierson A. Freeman, J. Frank Burnett, Arthur N. Bonnel and Hudson Minton.

There is nothing like a good dinner to promote good fellowship,

and before the cloth had been removed the friendships of youth had been renewed and the memories of old days recalled. When, however, all were satisfied, and the cloth removed, William J. Brittin, who presided, and being a modest man and not having availed himself of Master Derthick's instruction in elocution, called upon Pierson A. Freeman to state the purpose of the meeting. Pierce, who in his youth bossed the boys, said Louis Albert, as he called him, would address them, and then the Doctor did so; paying in the first place a tribute to their old teacher, tracing the career of many of their boyhood companions and rejoicing that at this late period of their life so many were permitted to meet together.

Dr. John L. Munn spoke a few words about old times and the pleasures of recollection, while B. Warren Burnett amused his friends by his amusing anecdotes; he thought, however, the Chairman ought to contribute to the entertainment of the boys, and in response Jackson, as the "boys" called him, told about an engagement one Stephen Miller had with a hog. Then Henry R. Burnett said, like Master Derthick, he disliked the use of the singular pronoun, and would not say that he alone had spent a pleasant day, but that all had done so. This was the opinion of all the guests, who departed trusting none of their number would be found missing at their next meeting.

"ANOTHER LANDMARK GONE"

(Editorial from the Madison Eagle, December 3, 1886. Vol. V, No. 6, by Fred B. Bardon.)

"At half-past two Wednesday morning an alarm of fire was sounded, and the truck, manned by robust firemen, hurried to the old public school building, which was found to be a mass of flames and beyond control. Work was directed to the neighboring buildings, but luckily none were damaged, although a strong wind was blowing. The effort to burn the building on Sunday proved unsuccessful, but the attempt Wednesday morning was more thoroughly conducted, and now but the four walls of the building stand as a monument to its devotedness to the cause of education. In 1809 the building was erected and dedicated. We believe with the death of Mr. Matthias Burnet the last of the founders of the institution has passed away. Frequently before his death did he relate the manner in which it was erected, and although but a youth, he did considerable towards its construction. Mr. D. S. Evans and wife, residents of this place, taught many years

in the institution, as did also Mr. Wilbur F. Morrow, and by their efforts the cause of education in Madison was placed upon a level with institutions far more pretentious in construction and educational facilities. Many of our townsmen owe their superior business tact and ability to the wisdom imparted within the compass of these four walls, which mark an epoch of history to be treasured until the last one whose pleasure it was to be classed as a student of this noble institution shall have passed away.

In 1879 the building was vacated for more elaborate and healthful quarters in the center of the village, and had been used by the members of the A. M. E. Church until their church was ready for occupancy. Since then it has been vacant, and with all the windows broken it presented a sad and mournful look—a striking contrast to the time when scores of active pupils were in attendance engaged in the pursuits common with youth, while within the building each scholar was vieing with the other in solving difficult problems, or engaged in exhibiting a recalcitrancy to the evolutionary syntactic problems, or lastly in algebraic conundrums and geographical explorations."

"THE OLD ACADEMY"

(From the Madison Eagle, April 22, 1887, by a Correspondent.)

" 'An act authorizing the inhabitants of townships to erect buildings for township purposes' was passed and approved March, 1886, and was published in full in the Eagle February 18th, before the late election, giving the people ample time to think and vote on the measure March 8th, which was not done. Therefore, the ruins of the Old Academy must remain as they are, until the next annual town meeting, according to law; proving the proverb, 'Procrastination is the thief of time.'

"A Town Hall is very much needed in this growing community, at this very time, to be used for Town Committee meetings; for the meetings of the Commissioners of Appeal; for a depository for the town books and papers; for a place of temporary confinement of criminals and disorderly persons, and also for one of the polling places of the township. It cannot be a pleasant or convenient duty, on a dark rainy night, to be obliged to drive four miles to a secure place, for an outlaw; moreover, the mere fact that such a place is within reach of the police would undoubtedly serve to intimidate many, who now make the night odious around the station with their drunken profanity and howling.

"Now, we have the lot, and the brick of the walls of the Old

Academy, to begin the Town Hall with. The location is high and central (as from actual measurement a few years since the Presbyterian lecture room is the centre of the circle of population). The only heirs living have expressed their willingness to appropriate the ground for some public benefit, and not for individual purposes. Why not take off the rubbish, pile up the good brick, set out trees and convert it into a small park, 'till such time when the people shall deem it expedient to build a Town Hall, which is in the near future."

"OLD CITIZEN."

MADISON, April 19th, 1887.

LA FAYETTE'S VISIT TO MADISON NO. 1

From the Palladium of Liberty, the first newspaper published in Morristown, we gather the following:

"Gen. Lafayette left Morristown at an early hour on Friday, July 15th, 1825, and arrived at Bottle Hill at the house of Maj. Hunting at 8 o'clock A. M., where the citizens and about 100 hundred scholars had been anxiously waiting for more than an hour. His arrival was greeted by the discharge of cannon and the ringing of the bell. At the house appointed for his reception he was waited upon by Col. Brittin, Maj. Hunting and the committee, and conducted under an arch tastefully arranged and decorated with evergreen into the house, where refreshments were bountifully spread. The Rev. Mr. Bergen addressed the General as follows:

" 'Reverend and honored father: We greet you to our happy land; as a minister of Christ I address you with my parishioners; I have come to yield to you our congratulations as the early friend of our country, the early companion of our beloved Washington, now no more. Honored sir, may sweet felicity attend you during your stay in our happy land—may the protection of heaven bear you safely upon the waves of the ocean, to the bosom of your family, and the blessings of God rest on you forever through Jesus Christ.'

"To which the General replied: 'Accept, dear sir, my congratulations for yourself, your village and your country, and my thanks for your kind desire for my welfare.'

"The General was then conducted by the late Col. Brittin into an adjoining room, where the ladies were assembled, where also the misses of the academy were arrayed, dressed in white and tastefully adorned with flowers and evergreen, under the care of their teacher, Mr. J. T. Derthick. As soon as they were presented to the notice of the General, thirteen of them, representing the thirteen original

States, and, in concert, all as one, pronounced the following address in a clear, distinct, and impressive manner:

All hail to the hero, Columbia's great friend;
Whose fame will resound 'till creation shall end;
Now welcome, thrice welcome, to our happy clime,
Where virtue is honored in Freedom sublime,
You sought us weak, and you found us when poor,
But now we are strong, and the conflict is o'er;
We tender our homage, extend you our hands,
And gratitude every bosom expands.
The loss of our Washington still we regret,
But almost behold him in thee, La Fayette;
And could his good spirit now look from the dead,
The heavens would scarcely retain the blest shade.
Now, fare you well, father, we see you no more—
The ocean will bear you away from our shore;
May fortune attend you across the broad main,
Until your own daughters embrace you again.

"The eyes of the General appeared to wander over and survey the interesting group. When the name of Washington sounded on his ear his countenance became grave and his attention appeared fixed, as if holding intercourse with the spirit of his departed chieftain and friend. Two of the young misses now presented each a copy of their address to him. The General then very affectionately addressed the scholars, thanking them for their attention to him—for their friendly address, and especially for their manner of delivering it—he then stood a moment as if enjoying the scene, till his attendants interposed and led him out of the room; Col. Brittin then conducted him to the side-board for refreshments, and after an interchange of good feeling the General was conducted to his carriage, and the cavalcade moved off in the direction of Newark."

LA FAYETTE'S VISIT TO MADISON, NO. 2

(Editorial from the Madison Eagle, July 25, 1885, Vol. III, No. 39, by Fred B. Bardon.)

"There has been so much controversy recently in reference to the exact date of La Fayette's visit to Madison and the entertainment provided by the villagers, that we have made special efforts to secure the exact facts in both instances. Gen. La Fayette visited Bottle Hill,

the original name of Madison, on July 15, 1825, and not 1824, as many suppose. Again we can state with confidence that the *poem recited on this occasion was participated in by thirteen girls of the Madison Academy, who repeated the lines in unison. The composer was J. T. Derthick, the principal of the school.

"Through the kindness of Mrs. William J. Brittin we have on exhibition at our office a photographic copy of the badge worn by Colonel Brittin on that occasion. At the extreme top was the picture of Lafayette, beneath which were the following verses, which were not, however, composed by Mr. Derthick, as stated by the Jerseyman last week. History does not reveal the author's name:

Hail, patriot, statesman, hero, sage!
Hail, freedom's friend; hail, Gallia's son,
Whose laurels greener grow in age,
Plucked by the side of Washington!
Hail, champion in a holy cause,
When hostile bands our shores beset!
Whose valor bade th' oppressor pause—
Hail, hoary warrior—LAFAYETTE!

Whene'er the lips of youth inquire
The path to virtue, honor, fame—
To glory's temple proud aspire,
While warmly glows the ardent flame;
The voice of age shall fearless tell
What perils oft its path beset,
And prompt them onward by the spell
That urged the soul of—LAFAYETTE.

And when the shades of death shall close
Forever round the hallowed head,
We'll seek the place of thy repose,
By filial love and duty lead.
And hearts that beat in bosoms free,
(Gems by unerring wisdom set),
The living monument shall be,
Of Freedom's champion—LAFAYETTE.

* For the poem see the excerpt from the Morristown Palladium as reprinted in another part of this sketch.

"The original badge is the property of Mr. W. J. Brittin, the son of Colonel Brittin, but now is in the possession of Dr. Lewis A. Sayre, of New York, to whom it was loaned by this gentleman.

"We failed to find, after considerable research, mention of the fact that ex-Sheriff Freeman, of Morristown, made an address upon this occasion. He possibly might have been smuggled in among the little damsels and assisted in repeating the poem mentioned above. The ex-Sheriff being now a good looking man, undoubtedly possessed greater beauty in his youth, and it was only necessary to substitute a dress for a pair of pantaloons to make him a little 'Daisy' of a girl. Let the local editor of the Jerseyman ascertain if this was not the case. It would also give us great pleasure to secure a copy of the address delivered by Dr. Lewis R. Sayre. History does not record the fact. It is plainly stated, however, that Rev. Mr. Bergen, of the Presbyterian Church, made the address of welcome, to which La Fayette responded in fitting terms. It is to be regretted that so many of our people are unacquainted with the history of our village, especially for the past three score years."

Communication to the Madison Weekly Eagle.

(As published August 15, 1885, Vol. III, No. 42.)

"Editor Eagle:

"A friend has sent me your paper of the 18th July, containing the interesting 'paper read in the Methodist Episcopal Church, Madison, N. J., July 3rd, 1885, by Rev. J. H. Knowles, on the occasion of the national celebration.' Everything connected with the history of our native town—which I left forty-nine years ago last April—is of the greatest interest to me, and the events relating to the visit of Gen. Lafayette to our then little village of Bottle Hill, are still vivid in my memory, and never made a deeper impression than the poetic address recited to that noble foreigner by the thirteen little girls, all dressed in white and garlanded with flowers and evergreens, representing the thirteen original States. The lines dedicated were written by the teacher of the Academy, Mr. J. T. Derthick. It may be of interest to you and the readers of the Eagle to know that the youngest and smallest of the little girls—for they were graduated in size—a niece of the late Col. Wm. Brittin, is now living in Chicago, the wife of one of its oldest residents. She was also one of the two who presented to Lafayette a copy of the address after it was recited in unison by the thirteen. Yours, "T. B. C."

THE OLD ACADEMY AND ITS SURROUNDINGS

J. P. L., in a contribution to the Morristown Chronicle under the date of June, 1897, descriptive of "The Old Academy," has this to say:

"This institution of learning rejoiced in a fine situation and a beautiful view in all directions, but had very little shade. In the meadows in the rear a few gnarled apple trees grew, whose pink blooms in spring and rosy fruit in autumn proved very tempting to our mothers and grandmothers, wee maidens in pinafores. Like true daughters of Eve they gathered the apples and filled their sleeves and pockets; unlike Eve, they did not tempt any of the sterner sex with them, but kept them in their desks for home consumption, when their teacher's eyes were not upon him.

"The Ridgedale and Burnet ponds, though mere springs in those days, were great resorts at the 'play-spell,' as they called their recess, and the calamus cheeses, that grew in the latter, together with green apples and kindred dainties, served as entrees or as garnishes to their homely luncheons and made of the whole a delectable feast, accompanied as it was by that most piquant of all sauces—a country child's healthy appetite. In the rear of what is now Mr. Paulmier's store there was another pond, called the 'Willows,' with low banks and a row of willow trees growing through the middle of it. Without this sheet of water the whole process of education would have been an exceedingly dry affair, for here they skated and tumbled, in winter, and here they fished for frogs in summer with red cloth fastened to bent pins.

"The lack of shade around the old academy made it all the more cheerful within during the cold winters, for the room on the lower floor was large and sunny with a generous open fireplace at the eastern end and windows on the north and south. Just under these stood the oaken desks, dark with age and ornamented with many a name and initial cut into the hard wood by the schoolboys' busy penknife. Some of these names have since become famous, some are still familiar to our village, while others are utterly forgotten. In front of the desks ran one long bench with no back, hard and uncomfortable it must have been, especially when the little feet did not touch the floor and were obliged to dangle all through the long hours in midair. As a result, they wriggled and squirmed incessantly, and many a wistful eye glanced through the window towards the blue hills of Boonton in the distance and the green orchards and meadows nearer by and longed for the weary day to be over. There was one delightful distraction, however, from the dull routine of study; water, fresh from the spring near by,

was passed at a certain hour in the morning and again in the afternoon. Whether thirsty or not, this beverage was freely indulged in by all, and in many cases the operation of drinking became so prolonged as to call forth a reproof from the teacher.

"Order was generally well maintained, but there were occasional breaches of discipline and sallies of impertinence; when, for instance, one warm summer morning a scholar, bent on playing truant, rode up on his horse to the open window just as the roll was called, shouted 'present!' and dashed off through the village for a good time. Another day a tall boy was called up to the desk to be feruled, as the teacher said, 'for the sauce he had given him,' when a little curly headed chap, now one of our dignified citizens, shouted in his childish treble: 'Where did he get the apples to make the sauce?' This was considered by the children to be the refinement of wit. What the teacher thought we know not, doubtless he had his hands full. But they had good times at the play-spell. 'Snap the whip' generally included every boy on the grounds, and woe to that urchin on the end of the long line, for he was sure to meet the fate that some unfortunates encounter in society—he was dropped. They played 'bull in the ring' and 'mumble peg,' they leaped themselves lame through the mazes of 'hopscotch,' and in baseball, played in an old-fashioned way, they sent the ball even beyond the bridge.

"But winter, with its deep unsullied snows and bracing winds, was the most glorious time for fun, for then they became architects for the time, and hours and even days were spent in building snow forts, where they fought over again the battles of their country, and so excited the boys became in these mock battles that sometimes they ended in a single combat that was quite in earnest. It is not long since a distinguished alumnus of this institution, visiting our village, encountered on the road one of his old schoolmates and shouted to him, 'Do you remember the licking I gave you at the old academy?' but the old gentleman, feeble with the infirmities of age, had lost all recollection of being 'licked,' and had retained only pleasant memories of his old comrade.

"When original sin became rampant in the schoolroom one of the pupils was dispatched to a quince bush in the rear of the building for a bundle of sprouts. He generally departed with a vivid consciousness of his own virtue, in that he was not the culprit this time and a strong sense of his own importance of being an auxiliary in the cause of justice. But once outside the close schoolroom, taking in the balmy air and the sunshine, with the blue sky overhead and the grasses and flowers under his feet, his heart generally relented and he allowed 'mercy to season justice,' for as he cut the branches from the quince

tree he notched them each at regular intervals, so that when applied to the back of the poor little culprit they soon fell to pieces, and the punishment became a farce.

"But this was not all of the Old Academy, for a winding staircase led to the upper room, at one end of which was a stage and two small dressing rooms. Here prayer meetings were held before the lecture room, now the borough office, was built.

"In 1881 the old building was abandoned for a larger and finer one on Green avenue, and then it sank gradually into a dilapidated state. The window panes became the target for each passing urchin, the doors became loose on their hinges, the shutters hung with a sullen air and a general expression of shabbiness settled down over the whole structure, while silence profound reigned within, where once the walls had resounded with the busy hum of study, the droning of the reading classes and the impassioned eloquence of the youthful orator.

"The old building lingered a little longer than the span allotted to man, for it was seventy-seven years old when, one calm moonlight night, the 1st of December, 1886, it was found to be on fire. A small crowd of boys and men gathered on the spot and watched the conflagration, but no effort was made to arrest it. At last the roof fell in with a crash, a brighter blaze shot up for a few moments only to die away soon after, and the soft moonlight fell over all that was left of the old academy, a heap of smouldering ruins.

"They have built a larger, finer schoolhouse on Green avenue, they have more comfortable seats, they have shorter hours, the latest text books, improved methods of teaching and kinder discipline, but they have not the old associations. Truly has Longfellow said: 'You may build more splendid habitations, but you cannot buy with gold the old associations.' "

THE ACADEMY BELL

After Ninety Years' Service Now Treasured by Fire Company.

Steward Burke, of the Madison Fire Department, has had a large and handsome case built in which he has set the Old Academy Bell, which until recently did service as a fire alarm for the borough. The bell is an old relic of Bottle Hill days. It was cast in 1809 by Ephraim Force, of New York, father of C. C. Force, of this place, and was hung in the old academy and called those who are now our oldest inhabitants to the study hour. In 1863 the bell became cracked, and it was necessary to recast it. In the year 1886, after 77 years of service at the academy, it was transferred to the bell tower of the

truck house, where it was used until last month as a fire alarm.

The following verses, written by a Madisonian, whose identity we have lost, is a faithful history of the old bell:

THE OLD ACADEMY BELL

It has been the old timepiece
In the country miles around.
All have listened to the ringing
Of the school bell's joyful sound.
Day by day it rang out loudly
Sounding forth its tones so clear;
In the tempest or the sunshine
It has pealed out year by year.
Children answered to the calling
From the hilltop to the dell,
At the rolling and the tolling
Of the Old Academy Bell.

Still it rings with old time vigor,
As it did in days of yore,
When the children gathered 'round it
To march through the open door.
Eagerly they listened daily,
As it rang at half-past eight.
Hurrying on with nimble footsteps,
With great fear of being late
For the opening exercises.
And their hearts would swell
At the rolling and the tolling
Of the Old Academy Bell.

Many years has stood the schoolhouse
Near the crossroads on the hill—
Standing there in stately grandeur,
With delight all hearts to fill.
It has been the pride of thousands
Who have been within its walls,
There to learn and there to frolic
Till the ponderous bell did call
All to order and to silence—
No one dared to break the spell,
Of the rolling and the tolling
Of the Old Academy Bell.

There it stood among the bushes,
With its belfry towering high
Up into the shady tree tops,
Almost reaching the sky;
And the fresh green grass about it,
Glittering in the morning dew.
'Twas the place for boys to gather,
And their hoops and balls to view,
But their fun and frolic ended
And their laughter had to quell
At the rolling and the tolling
Of the Old Academy Bell.

Years and years it was the pleasure
For the boys, so full of play,
To begin their sport at midnight,
Welcoming Independence Day.
It has rung for joy and sorrow,
Rung for peace and rung for fear;
Is it then a special wonder,
That the bell seems very dear?
When the town was burned with fire
The only sound the alarm to tell
Was the rolling and the tolling
Of the Old Academy Bell.

After all its faithful service
There it hangs and has full sway
In the city's fire department
Keeping watch all through the day.
When its ponderous tones swell outward
On the icy air at night,
How it rouses all the people
With great terror and affright!
Well it need be heeded quickly,
For what danger, who can tell?
At the rolling and the tolling
Of the Old Academy Bell.

(From the Madison Eagle, September 15, 1899. Vol. XVII, No. 48.)

THE GRADUATES OF THE MADISON SCHOOL

The Madison School has graduated 107 students, commencing with the year 1895, as follows:

1895

Clarke, Jennette
Combs, Hattie
Griswold, Chauncy
Hamilton, Lavinia
Hancock, Louise
Hancock, Jennie
Hopping, Maud
Matthews, Bertha
Young, Carrie
Secor, Edward

1896

No Class

1897

Brant, Harry S.
Bruen, Lillian
Cook, Elizabeth S.
Hart, Mamie*
Hanlon, Nora
Herring, Louise
House, Homer
Kemble, Bessie
Tunis, Ethel

1898

Buttenheim, Edgar
Buttenheim, Adelaide
Crasto, Estelle
Culp, Ivy
Gardner, Bessie
Mansfield, Violet*
Miller, Elizabeth E.
Myer, Helen

1899

Allen, Kate
Brant, Mary B.
Blazier, Minnie B.
Burnet, Ida
Combs, Allen B.
Combs, Herbert N.
DeMott, Etta
Dunham, Mabel
Ely, Ernest F.
Faulks, Helen
Hamilton, Gertrude
Hart, Kitty
Lum, Mabel
MacPherson, Alexander C.
Neill, Louise M.
Stull, Jane A.*
Whittlesey, Sadie B.

1900

No Class

1901

Buttenheim, Percy
Combs, Grace
Ryan, Mary
Searing, Marie

1902

Cook, Will H.
DeMott, William F.
Hibbs, Emma E.
Squier, Edna
Squier, Estelle
Smith, Mamie M.
Secor, May
Miller, Euphemia

1903

Bardon, Fred W.*
Buttenheim, Lester
Doremus, Leon
McPeek, Ezekiel
Connelley, Ella

1904

Martin, Jean
McGuirk, Florence
Stevens, Ethel

Young, Estelle
Miller, Annabelle
Van Voorhis, Fred

1905

Muchmore, Alice B.
Markham, Ethel C.
True, Lulu L. (colored)
Secor, Edith A.
Charlton, Lily
McCarthy, Mae Agnes
Buttenheim, Margaret

1906

Muchmore, Charles Edward

1907

Rogers, Elizabeth F.
Combs, Florence
Scarborough, Pauline O.
Miller, Fred A.

1908

MacDougall, Hulda Isabella
Stevens, Anna Lavinia
Genung, Hazel Adelia
Sampson, Margaret Ellen
Mead, Claire Homan
Puddington, Agnes Margaret
Oakey, Gladys Thacher
Oakey, Marguerite
Miller, Edward Ball

1909

Combs, Isaac
Lum, Hermann Arthur
McCracken, Ferdinand Titus
Parker, Ralph Hoyt
Atchison, Olga Bouthel
Stuntz, Clara
True, Pansy Ada (colored)
Veader, Ethel

1910.

Cook, Lindley Gueren
Cook, Rena Jeanette
Eagles, Alexander, Jr.
Jackson, Ella Elizabeth
Layer, Mabel Sinclair
Merchant, Florence Lenora
Muchmore, Boyd Moreland
Scarborough, Eugene Wesley
Squier, Ada Fuller
Stuntz, Hugh Clark
Van Voorhis, Preston Albright

*Deceased.

SOME SCHOOL DATA

The East Madison School closed with the end of the school year of 1905. At the annual meeting, March 21, 1899, the Board of Education was authorized to sell, rent or mortgage the Union Hill School by a vote of 51 votes for and 4 against. It was sold June 2, 1900, to Chas. E. Morse for $1,225.

As the old building site on Ridgedale avenue became an eyesore without an apparent owner or one interested in its keeping, the Board of Education, which body assumed the right to ownership according to the terms of reversion in the deed given by James Burnet in 1803, and in accordance with the resolution passed in the annual meeting in March, 1901, offered the property at public sale on Saturday, May 25, 1901, at 2 o'clock P. M., and Mr. James A. Webb was the purchaser, having paid $300 for the same.

In connection with this sale we must note the fact that Mrs. Helen M. Brittin, who claimed to be the owner of this property, deeded the same to the Borough, and it was accepted, May 13, 1901.

The history of the conveyance of the school lot and the facts pertaining thereto are of the deepest interest locally. There is no question as to the lot being deeded to the township of Chatham in 1803 by James Burnet, but there has been considerable doubt as to the clause of reversion in the deed to his heirs in case the property ceased to be used for school purposes. When there was talk of building the present parochial school on Park avenue, the rector of St. Vincent's Church waited upon the late John B. Miller to ascertain if the old academy and grounds could be purchased. Mr. Miller said that he would see that a meeting of the Board of Trustees be called and action taken in regard to the sale of the property. The meeting was held in the residence of the late William Jackson Brittin, and was attended by John B. Miller, Matthais L. Burnet, William J. Brittin, Mrs. William J. Brittin, and Abram Brittin. When the call for the meeting had been read by Mr. Miller, William J. Brittin said that "the property could not be disposed of as long as water ran and grass grew." He then produced the deed, which he had in his possession, and read it with a clause of reversion inserted. The deed, which was never recorded and cannot be found, has been the means of all the present trouble.

When the school was abandoned in 1881 the property was taxed, and at the end of three years was advertised for sale for unpaid taxes. Mrs. William J. Brittin then came forward and paid the arrearages, amounting to $51. The building was burned in 1886, and from that time there was no tax levied.

In 1888 Mrs. Brittin desired that something should be done to the property, and with the hope that the Chatham Township Committee, then the authorized legal body for Madison, would erect a public building thereon, gave them the deed for it, with the signatures of the heirs of James Burnet, the donor. They were Matthais B. Howell, Ambrose Burnet Howell, grandsons of the donor; William J. Brittin and wife, Mulford A. Hopping and wife, and William S. Young and wife. This deed was drawn up by Mr. Tuttle, of Newark, and the affidavit of William J. Brittin was taken as to his knowledge of the existence of the original deed, which contained the clause of the reversion of the property to the heirs of James Burnet when the property ceased to be used for school purposes. When last seen the original deed was in the possession of Alfred B. Brittin, cousin of William J. Brittin, who was district clerk of the board. It is thought that after his death the deed was burned with other papers without knowledge of its

value.

The deed given by the heirs of Mr. Burnet to Chatham Township followed that body from Madison to Chatham, and from Chatham to what now remains of the Chatham Township—a small section to the west of Madison. At the school meeting in March, 1901, in Madison, the voters passed a resolution authorizing the Board of Education to sell the lot at public sale. Mrs. Brittin was determined that not only should her rights be observed, but that the names of her ancestors should be preserved in perpetuity, and at an expense of $250 secured the return of the deed from Chatham Township. She then tendered it to the Borough Council, with the provision that a public building must be built thereon.

There is an insurance of $10,000 on building No. 1 and $2,500 on contents; $15,000 on building No. 2 and $2,500 on contents, and $10,000 on the Central avenue school and $2,500 on contents. The East Madison school building is insured for $2,750.

On May 6, 1892, A. B. Poland, State Superintendent of Public Schools, changed the school district lines, giving to Madison the schools of Loantaka, East Madison and Union Hill. Previous to that there was but the Greene avenue school property belonging to the Madison district, but the irregular boundary lines which governed it caused frequent disputes, and the change was not only considered wise, but proved beneficial.

SCHOOL HISTORY

We include in this pamphlet a picture of the old homestead of Matthias L. Burnett, whose name was connected with all matters pertaining to the early history of Bottle Hill and Madison. He was the postmaster when the mail was carried by stage from Elizabeth to Morristown, and the office was on the right of the front entrance. It was under the tree to the right of the picture, a small portion of which is shown, that the entertainment was given when Gen. La Fayette visited Madison, to which allusion was made by Dr. Louis A. Sayre in a letter to Chas. C. Force in another portion of this pamphlet. The building has been somewhat remodelled since then, and previous to the erection of the handsome brick structure now occupying the old site, was removed down Central avenue, where it still remains.

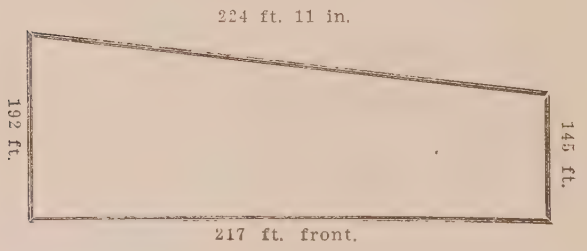
One of the properties belonging to the Madison School District includes the East Madison School, lot and building, the former being conveyed by Julia A. Griswold, February 16, 1888, and is 157 feet 5

OLD HOMESTEAD MATTHIAS L. BURNET

inches by 135 feet 3 inches, the stipulation being that the Board of Trustees should erect a fence around the said property and keep it in repair "at all times forever." The price paid was $100.

The deed for the Greene avenue property is dated December 4, 1878, and was given by Alice L. and Augusta Greene. It conveyed a plot 217 feet front with a depth of 192 feet on the upper, and of 145 feet on the lower end, making the back line about 224 feet 11 inches. It contained 1.327 acres.

DIMENSIONS OF PLOT



The prohibitory features were that no slaughter house, blacksmith shop, livery stable, any manufactory of gunpowder, glue, varnish, bone dust, vitriol, ink or turpentine, or for tanning, dressing or preparing of skins, hides or leather, or any brewery, distillery, or any noxious trade or business whatever.

The bonds of the old school No. 1, or Greene avenue school, were of the denomination of $100, and ran from 1 to 206, dated January 1, 1879, and $2,000 were paid each year thereafter.

The bonds for No. 2 building, amounting to $15,000, were sold to Edward C. Jones & Co., of New York, for $108.15, they bearing 5 per cent. interest, and $2,000 to be retired each year, commencing with 1917.

SOME OLD HISTORY

Copy of a bill.

Madison Academy
to L. B. Morris, Dr.

For 1 earthen bowl for stove	12½
" 6 yards wire	6
" 1 desk lock of Mr. Thompson	34
" 1 rope for bell. E. Baker	50
" 2 brooms at 14 cts.	28
" Repairing stove door. Mr. Miller	50
	1.80

Bottle Hill, Apr. 20, 1829

MEMORANDA.

Dec 2 — 1805, Isreal Ward,
To 1 pain of glass broken by his son.
Dec 2 — — 1805, Israle Ward,
To 1 pain of glass broken by his son.

On Dec. 28, 1844, the trustees met to adopt prices for tuition as follows:

For spelling and reading, per quarter	1.50
With the addition of writing	1.75
Arithmetic, with or without the above	2.00
English grammar or geography either with or without the above	2.25

This was signed by each of the trustees, viz.:

H. P. Green, dissenting
Charles Ross
William H. Sayre
Joseph S. Sayre
Geo. T. Sayre, dissenting
S. D. Hunting
James Roll

Charles C. Force was elected one of the stockholders of the Academy April 16, 1850, and Samuel D. Burnet, April 15, 1851.

"At a meeting of the Stockholders and Employers of the Madison Academy March 21, 1846, on comparing opinions with the employees it was resolved to make an effort to establish in connection with our present school a female school in the Academy under the instruction of one head as principle and the trustees be authorized to effect the same."

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees on October 19, 1842, at the house of H. P. Green, there were present Ira Burnet, James Roll, Charles Ross, George T. Sayre, and H. P. Green. H. P. Green was appointed president and S. D. Hunting clerk of the said board.

On motion of Mr. Ira Burnet the board resolved to build a fence of white oak timber around the Madison Academy, the posts to be not less than eight by six inches and set eight feet apart with two rails not less than four inches square between them and to set forest trees in the enclosure.

The board also agreed to offer a reward of five dollars for discovery of the person or persons who broke open the door of the lower room of the Academy during the present vacation and directed their clerk to set up three advertisements in the village of Madison offering such reward.

THE LOANTAKA SCHOOL

We herewith present an excellent picture of the Loantaka School building, which was for many years included in the Madison district. It was sold on Saturday, September 17, 1910, by order of the Chatham Township Board of Education, and William F. Redmond purchased it for $1,050.

Such of the minutes of the meetings of the Loantaka Board of Education which we think will prove of interest are herewith given.

June 21, 1856 pursuant to notice a meeting was held by the Tenable inhabitants of Loantica Vally District School No 6 on Motion Ira Sturges was appointed Chairman Alfred Lindsly Secretary it was resolved that all previous busines annulled- ———-

Resolved that this meeting adjourn—— for one week.

pursuant to adjournment of a meeting of the inhabitants of the District School No. 6 Loantica Valley held on June 28 1856 Ira Sturges Chairman P. A. Dean Secretary the minuts of the previous meeting was read and approved Resolved Resolved that this meeting proceed Vote by ballot Yes 38 No 2 Resolved that the vote be Recorded as unanimous Resolved that the following Resolutions be accepted Resolved that the following be appointed a Building Committee F. S. Lathrop Benj Sayre Resolved that the Trustees be added to the Building Committee Ira Sturges John DeHart A Lindsly Resolved that the Building Committee be instructed to erect a building for a School house as per plans & specifications here to fore presented at a previous meeting Resolved

Loantica Valley August 13 / 1856

at a meeting Convened of the Trustees
and Building Committee of the Loantica Vally
District School present F. S. Lathrop
John DeHart Ira Sturges Benj Sayre
Alfred Lindsly Resolved that Benj Sayre
& Alfred Lindsly Sell the old School house
at privat or publick Sale Resolved
that Miller & Parcells do the Mason work
according to their contract and that J. E.
Muchmore the Carpenter Work.
Resolved that F. S. Lathrop prepare the Contracts
and have them filed in the Clerks office
in Morristown Resolved that the meeting
adjourn Alfred Lindsly Secretary
Ira Sturges Chairman.

THE LOANTAKA SCHOOL

Loantica Valley School Dis No 6.
the Regular Anual Meeting was held Apr 6/ 57
on Motion Mr. I. R. Sturges was appointed
Chairman on Motion Alfred Lindsly
was appointed Secretary on motion
it was Resolved that Mr. John
DeHart be elected Trustee for
three years Ira Sturges for one year
and A. Lindsly for 2 years.
on motion Alfred Lindsly was
appointed censor for Morris Township
Side of the District on motion
Ira Sturges was appointed for
Censor for the Chatham Side
Resolved that Mr. Sturges receive
2 dollars for his services and A.
Lindsly 1.50. on motion it was Resolved
that Miss Matilda Lewis Be employed
to teach the school for three months
for Seventy dollars on motion the
Meeting adjourned.

July 29 . 57
A School Meeting
was held in the Loantica
Vally Schoolhouse for the
purpose of Employing a Teacher
it was Resolved that
the Trustees employ Miss
Matilda Lewis to teach
the School for two terms
Commencing Second week
in September for 75.00 dollars
per term
on Motion the Meeting
was adjourned
Wm. M. Muchmore Char
Alfred Lindsly
Sect.

March 13 / 1858
A School Meeting was held
in the Loantica Valley District Schoolhouse

on Motion John J. Conkling
was appointed Chairman
and Alfred Lindsly *Sect.*
on motion Miss Eliza Lewis
was employed to Teach the School
for 2 quarters at Seventy five
dollars per quarter—— ——
on Motion the meeting was adjourned
Alfred Lindsly *Sect.*

April 5 1858
the Anual Meeting was held
at the Loantica Valley School District
Wm. M. Muchmore was
appointed Chairman. Joseph E. Muchmore
was appointed Trustee
for three years Joseph E. Muchmore
was appointed to take the Number
of Children on Chatham side and
to receive $2. Alfred Lindsly was appointed
to take the number of Children
in Morris and to receive $1.50
for services on motion the meeting
passed a vote of thanks to Mr.
Ira Sturges for services rendered
the School on motion it was resolved that the trustees
collect the money for schooling from those that send
to this school that live not in
this District on Motion the Meeting
adjourned A. Lindsly Sect.

1859 A School Meeting
was held at the Loantica
Valley School house March 12
on motion it was Resolved
that a Male teacher be employed
it was Resolved that Mr.
Wilbur Morrow be employed
to teach two quarters——
if he gives Satisfaction at $75
dollars per quarter John Dehart Chairman
Alfred Lindsly Secretary

A School Meeting was held
at Loantica Valley. School house
April 7, 1859 John Dehart was
appointed Chairman ————
Mr. John Absolom
was elected trustee for three years
it was resolved that Mr. Absolom
take the Census in Chatham and Morris
townsp and receive
for the same 3 dollars & 50 cents
Resolved this Meeting be adjourned
Alfred Lindsly
Secretary

At a Meeting held at school
House No 6 Sept 15, 1859.
on Motion John J. Conklin
was appointed chairman
on motion it was resolved
that the Trustees employ
William Morrow the next
two quarters if he gives
Satisfaction at $75 per quarter
J. E. Muchmore Sec.

At a Meeting held at
School House No. 6 Feb 2, 1860
on motion Davis Pierson was
appointed chairman. on motion
it was resolved that the
Trustees employ Miss Margaret
Sayre to teach the school as
long as she pleases the
people of the district for $65 a quarter The
Minutes of the last meeting was read
and approved
J. E. Muchmore Sec.

At a Meeting held at School
house No. 6. April 2. 1860
on motion David Pierson was
appointed chairman. on motion
Charles Muchmore was elected

Trustee for the next three years
on motion J. E. Muchmore takes
the census and to receive $2
for Chatham and $1.50 for Morris
the minutes of the last meeting
was read and approved.
J. E. Muchmore Sec.

At a Meeting held
Sept 23, 1861 at Schoolhouse
Number 6 Mr. David Pierson
was appointed chairman.
on motion the Trustees employ
Miss Margaret Sayre for the
winter
J. E. Muchmore Sec.

Excerpt from the minutes of April 3rd, 1865.

"It was moved and seconded that three dollars be appropriated to defray the expenses of taking the census of the children between the ages of five and eighteen years in the district and Chas. L. Chovey was appointed to take such census.

It was moved and seconded that Miss Margaret Sayre our present teacher be requested to make out and present bills to the parents of scholars of this district residing in Morris township to the amount of the deficit existing on her salary.

It was moved and seconded that we adjourn and so ordered."

April 1, 1867, Mr. Geoffroy was chosen secretary. No record can be found from that time until Sept. 1, 1878, when J. E. Muchmore was chosen. On May 3, 1879, Charles L. Chovey was elected chairman and Nathaniel Clark, clerk.

On the 6th day of May, 1892, the Loantica School was made a part of Madison District No. 81, the old district lines of No. 76 being abolished by order of A. B. Poland, State Superintendent of Public Instruction. At a meeting of the Board on March 15th, 1892, the following is a part of the minutes:

"After a full and free discussion of the proposition to unite the district with that of Madison it was thought by those present that such a union would be a good thing."

THE UNION HILL SCHOOL

The school house at Union Hill was built in the year 1862 by Harvey M. Lum, of Chatham, New Jersey, and was occupied in the Spring of 1863. It took the place of the old fashioned brick school house which stood on Division avenue, just west of the D., L. & W. R. R. tracks. A weekly prayer meeting was held for several years in the upper floor of the Union Hill school house. Delegates from the Presbyterian Church at Madison attended these meetings weekly. It was a union service, and was participated in by leaders from other denominations.

It was in this building that the second school free library in the State of New Jersey was placed. The first free school library in the State was put in the East Madison school house about the year 1873.

The State of New Jersey has the honor of being the first State to find a way to encourage free school libraries without direct taxation. The law provides that where not less than $20 is given in any one district the State will give $20, and each year thereafter when the sum of $10 is given the State will add $10. It appears that where the effort has been made to raise $20 or $10 usually a much larger sum has been given. Raising this money by tax is strictly forbidden. New Jersey is one of the States in the Union where the principle of voluntary gift to insure the State's gift has been adopted.

The author of this bill was the Hon. Nathaniel Niles, of Madison, whose interest in the public schools of New Jersey has never waned.

One of our townsmen, in describing the first school house at Union Hill, said it was about 18x30 feet, one story high, single door in front end; large stone chimney with huge fireplace in the other end. About 1846 or 1847 that end was taken out and a modern brick chimney was built, and two windows were put in that end. Then a stove was added, known as the old tenplate, and it looked like a small steam engine.

In 1863 the old building and lot were sold at auction to Ira Genung, and the building to Edward Muldowney, who moved it to the southwest corner of Prospect street and Hillside avenue, Madison.

Of the teachers we herewith append the names from 1843 to 1863, when the new building was used:

Miss Hannah Bower
Miss Marietta Tuttle
Mr. John Condit
Dr. Forges
Mr. James K. Magie
Miss Sarah A. Carter
Mr. Ashbel Wright
Mr. Henry Smith
Miss Anna E. Thompson
Mr. Stephen H. Ward
Miss Johanna B. Thompson
Mr. Van Cleve

THE UNION HILL SCHOOL

Mr. ——— Parsons
Mr. Charles Sayre
Mr. Francis Smith
Mr. Richard Robinson
Mr. Wilbur F. Morrow, 1863

Of these teachers Mr. Wright is still living at Newark, N. J., and Mr. Stephen H. Ward at Chatham, N. J.

The present Union Hill school building, as has been said, was built by Harvey M. Lum, of Chatham, N. J. Israel D. Lum was engaged in preparing the window frames, when he left to take part in the Civil War, and Francis W. Bruen was engaged as one of the workmen on the building, and he remained until it was finished. These are the only persons living to-day, as far as we can learn, who took any part in the construction of the building.

THE EAST MADISON SCHOOL

History of the East Madison School House as given by B. B. Griswold and from search made by F. H. Lum, of Morristown.

(We are under obligations to Mrs. Lydia Griswold for the following memorandum prepared by her husband.)

March 21st, 1884.

The first schoolhouse was a wooden one, standing near the present site in the corner of the lot and close to both roads. It had only the land it stood upon, and it is not known how it was obtained or from whom. The old schoolhouse was replaced by the brick one about 1826. The land was given by John Ward. The means for building was raised by subscription. A constitution was made, but not filed. It was agreed that the upper room might be used for all civil and orderly purposes, even to holding justices' courts. Until 1882 the upper room was not used for the day school except to house the district library.

J. K. Hoyt, at his own expense, raised the ceiling of the upper room about 1862. Eleven feet of ground on the northeast side of the building was verbally given to the district by B. B. Griswold. No deed was made, but peaceable possession for twenty years has legalized it. Some years before, about eleven feet were thrown into the road leading to Columbia, and that action has been legalized in the same way by lapse of time. The land given by John Ward has no condition attached. The deed is on record. The deed was made to the trustees of the district, and a letter dated February 14th, 1883, from L. W. Thurber, County Superintendent, and which letter is on the school file, says: "If the first or original deed was made to the trustees of your School Dis-

THE EAST MADISON SCHOOL

trict, the control of the present building is in their hands, and the upper floor can be used for school or such other purposes as a majority of the board may decide. All acts inconsistent with this have been repealed. The State has no claim on the property in the School District."

The citizens of Madison have always taken an active interest in the public school, and to-day, with its splendid enquipment, shows a development in keeping with the progress of our borough. With an enrollment of over six hundred pupils; twenty-one teachers and a supervising principal; a building that equals any in the State for thoroughness of construction and architectural beauty; a curriculum that gives to the pupils a thorough education and fits them for college and for the various duties of life, shows an advancement that every person in Madison can well feel proud of, and although more than a century has been required to reach this mark, few communities can boast of a more substantial or satisfactory progress.

THE ORGANIZATION OF THE SCHOOL SYSTEM OF MADISON, NEW JERSEY, 1910

The present organization of Madison's school system is as follows:

The two schools:

The Central Avenue School with....	325	scholars
The Greene Avenue School with....	280	scholars
Total	605	scholars

MADISON BOARD OF EDUCATION, 1910

FRED B. BARDON, *President.*
F. L. VAN ETTEN, *Vice-President.*
C. W. SCARBOROUGH, M. D.
MILTON MEGARGEL.
EDWARD L. COOK.
Y. EMMET WILSON, *Clerk.*

CORPS OF TEACHERS OF THE MADISON SCHOOL

1910-1911.

Supervising Principal, Marcellus Oakey.

HIGH SCHOOL TEACHERS.

Vice-Principal, Mabel L. Bernhard.

Anna M. Kerner, Grace E. Faulks, Beulah V. Cole.

Commercial Course, Mildred F. Colburn.

Eighth Grade, Edna B. Sterner.
Seventh Grade, Edina M. Johnson.
Sixth Grade, Olive A. Briggs.
Fifth A Grade, Jessie B. Couch.
Fifth B Grade, Louise B. Hopping.
Fourth A Grade, Madelene Hendershot.
Fourth B Grade, Edna R. Green.
Fourth D Grade, Bessie E. Bothwell.
Third A Grade, Pearl A. Hazen.
Third B Grade, Mary L. Shepherd.
Second A Grade, Lucy D. Anthony.
Second C Grade, Alice Brower.
First A Grade, Mary C. Beach.
Second C Grade, Sarah H. Brundage.
Entering Class, Helen F. Rowe.
Music, Jennette Griffin.
Manual Training and Drawing, Alice C. Roberts.

GENERAL COURSE OF STUDY, MADISON HIGH SCHOOL

First year.

English	5 periods
Algebra	5 "
Civics, 1st term, Phys. Geog., 2d term	3 "
Vocal Music	1 "
Mech. Draw. (optional)	2 "
Elect one—	
Latin	5 "
German	5 "
French	5 "
Italian	5 "

Second year.

English	4 "
Physics	5 "
Algebra, completed	3 "
Vocal Music	1 "
Elect two—	
Latin	5 "
German	5 "
French	5 "
Italian	5 "
Med. and Modern Hist.	3 "

Third year.

English	3 periods
Physics	5 "
Algebra, completed	3 "
Vocal Music	1 "
Elect two—	
Latin	5 "
German	5 "
French	5 "
Italian	5 "
Med. and Modern Hist.	3 "

Fourth year.

English	3 "
Vocal Music	1 "

Pl. Geometry .....5 "
Anc., Greek, Rom. Hist. 3 "
Botany .....3 "
Vocal Music .....1 "
Elect one—
Continue language of first year, either
Latin .....5 "
German .....5 "
French .....5 "
Italian .....5 "

Continue language of third year .....5 "
Elect two—
Latin .....5 "
German .....5 "
French .....5 "
Italian .....5 "
English Hist. 1st, Am. Hist. 2d term.....5 "
Chemistry .....5 "
Sol. Geom. & Trigon..4 "
Arithmetic, review.....3 "

COMMERCIAL COURSE MADISON HIGH SCHOOL

First year.

English .....5 periods
Bookkeeping and Commercial Arith.....5 "
Algebra .....5 "
Vocal Music.....1 "
Mechanical Drawing (opt) .....2 "
Elect one—
Civics ½ yr. and Physical Geography (2d term) .3 "
Latin .....5 "
German .....5 "
French .....5 "
Italian .....5 "

Second year.

English .....4 periods
Bookkeeping and Commercial Law .....4 "
Typewriting .....3 "
Plane Geometry.....5 "
Vocal Music .....1 "
Elect one—
Greek and Roman History .....3 "
One Language.....5 "
Botany .....3 "

Third year.

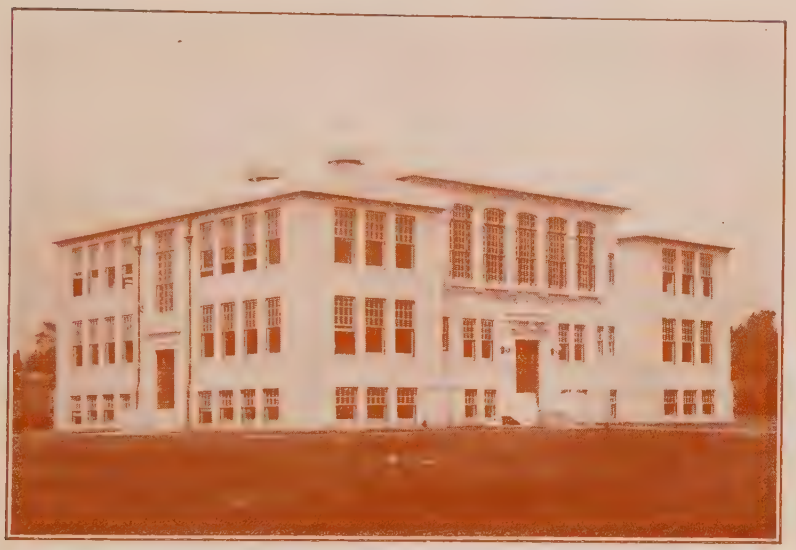
English .....3 periods
Typewriting and Stenography .....5 "
Vocal Music.....1 "
Elect two—
One Language.....5 "
Bookkeeping and Business practice .....4 "
Third year Algebra....3 "
Physics .....5 "

Fourth year.

English .....3 periods
Stenography .....5 "
Vocal Music .....1 "
Elect two—
One Language .....5 "
Typewriting .....3 "
English and U. S. History .....5 "
Chemistry .....5 "
Mathematics or Arith. Review .....3 "

Since the foregoing pages were put in type the death of Mr. James A. Webb occurred, which reduces the number of those who took an active part in the erection of School Building No. 1, on Greene avenue, to three persons. Mr. Webb identified himself in public school matters very early in life, and that interest never waned up to the time of his death, on October 29, 1910. The public schools of Madison have thus lost an earnest advocate, a liberal contributor and a true friend. His signature, as a visitor at the opening of the new Central avenue school on Monday, September 5, 1910, will be treasured as a loving tribute to the work in which he was so deeply interested.

Madison Public Schools



Dedication Exercises

Central Avenue School

Friday Evening, December Ninth

Nineteen Hundred and Ten

eight o'clock

Program

Song, "But the Lord is Mindful of His Own" MENDELSSOHN
High School Chorus

Dedicatory Prayer - - REV. J. N. BLANCHARD

Address - - - MR. J. HOWARD HULSART
County Superintendent of Public Schools

Presentation of the keys of the building to the
Board of Education
Mr. Joseph V. Corbett of the firm of Corbett & Clark
the builders

Acceptance of the keys on behalf of the Board of Education
Mr. Fred B. Bardon, President

Hymn of Dedication
High School Chorus

Address - - - - MR. JOHN MONTEITH
Former Member of the
Newark Board of Education

Song, "The Power of Song" - - - ROSSINI
High School Chorus

Address, - - - MR. H. KING CONKLIN

Address, By the Mayor - - MR. GEORGE W. DOWNS

Song, "The Star Spangled Banner" FRANCIS SCOTT KEY
By the Audience

Benediction, - - - REV. J. N. BLANCHARD

Hymn of Dedication

Tune: "Creation"

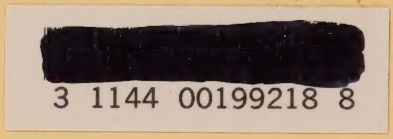
(*Marcellus Oakey*)

In freedom's light our fathers saw
The worth to man of liberty.
They laid the nation's lines in law,
In human rights, and equity.
And thus the land "where first they trod"
They gave to freedom and to God.

From every clime, from every land
The poor, th' oppressed have freely come,
An exiled, hopeful, sturdy band,
To find a refuge and a home.
On freedom's soil with loyal heart,
They learned to act the patriot's part.

Where rulers and the ruled are one,
And institutions wholly free,
Intelligence of all, alone
Maintains enduring liberty.
Our fathers early felt this truth,
And planted schools to train their youth.

So we, with sentiments the same,
To dedicate this school have come.
Rejoicing we, in freedom's name,
Proclaim it free to every one:
And may its halls be full of light
To guide to knowledge, truth and right.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